

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF
KENTUCKY, OWENSBORO DIVISION**

Ivania Del Carmen Flores-Garcia v. Samuel Olson, et al.

Flores-Garcia · No. 4:26-cv-156-RGJ · Decided March 30, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky grants Ivania Del Carmen Flores-Garcia’s petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The court holds that 8 U.S.C. § 1226, rather than § 1225(b)(2), governs her immigration detention and that her continued detention without a bond hearing violates due process. The court orders her immediate release, requires a bond hearing before a neutral immigration judge before any re-detention, and directs the United States to certify compliance.

OPINION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY OWENSBORO DIVISION IVANIA DEL CARMEN FLORES-GARCIA, Petitioner, v. Civil Action No. 4:26-cv-156-RGJ SAMUEL OLSON, et al., Respondents. * * * * * MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER This matter is before the Court on Petitioner Ivania Del Carmen Flores-Garcia’s Writ of Habeas Corpus. [DE 1]. Respondents responded on March 23, 2026.

[DE 7]. Petitioner replied on March 24, 2026. [DE 10]. The parties agree no evidentiary hearing is necessary. [DE 8; DE 9]. This matter is ripe for adjudication. For the reasons below, the Court GRANTS the Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. [DE 1].

I. Background Petitioner Ivania Del Carmen Flores-Garcia (“Flores-Garcia”) is a 21-year-old native and citizen of El Salvador. [DE 1 at 6]. Flores-Garcia has been present in the United States since 2022. [Id.]. Flores-Garcia entered the United States without inspection as an unaccompanied minor. [DE 1 at 6; DE 7 at 51].¹ Although entering without inspection, she encountered border patrol officials shortly thereafter near Hidalgo, Texas.

[DE 1 at 6]. At that time, she was issued a Notice to Appear. [Id.]. Flores-Garcia has been primarily residing in Indiana. [Id. at 7]. Flores-Garcia has worked continuously while residing in the United States. [Id.]. Flores-Garcia has been in detention since January 23, 2026. [Id.].

On January 18, 2026, Flores-Garcia was pulled over by local police for driving without a license. [Id. at 2]. She was subsequently charged and arrested. [Id.]. After local police notified Immigration and Customs Enforcement (“ICE”), she was transferred to ICE custody at the Grayson County Detention Center in the Western District of Kentucky on January 23, 2026.

[Id; DE 7 at 51]. Based on available court records, it is unclear whether the state charge against Flores-Garcia is still pending or has been dropped. [DE 1 at 7]. On the same day as her detention, ICE issued an I-200 Warrant for Arrest to Flores-Garcia. [DE 7-2 at 63]. She also received a second Notice to Appear. [DE 7-1 at 59].

The Notice to Appear marked Flores-Garcia as an “alien present in the United States who has not been admitted or paroled.” [Id.]. Flores-Garcia is currently in removal proceedings pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1229a. [DE 7-3 at 64]. ICE contends that based on interim guidance from DHS, issued July 8, 2025, titled “Interim Guidance Regarding Detention Authority for Applicants for Admission,” only those noncitizens who have already been admitted into the United States are eligible to be released during removal proceedings and all other noncitizens are subject to mandatory detention, under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 (“Section 1225”), not Section 1226.

[DE 1 at 11-12]. This is a reversal of longstanding policy. [Id.]. Flores-Garcia asserts that the United States illegally detained her under Section 1225 instead of Section 1226 in violation of the INA. [Id. at 12]. And that this prolonged detention is in violation of her Due Process Rights under the Fifth Amendment. [Id. at 18-19].

Therefore, Flores- Garcia seeks release from her detention, or in the alternative, to hold a bond hearing before a neutral IJ to determine whether she should remain in custody. [Id.]. In response, the United States “rel[ies] on and incorporate[s] by reference the legal arguments from the briefs the government filed with the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in the four §§ 1225-1226 appeals.” [DE 7 at 51-52].

Those cases are *Lopez-Campos v. Raycraft*, Case No. 25- 1965 (6th Cir. Oct. 27, 2025); *Alvarez v. Noem*, Case No. 25-1969 (6th Cir. Oct. 27, 2025); *Contreras-Cervantes v. Raycraft*, Case No. 25-1978 (6th Cir. Oct. 28, 2025); *Pizarro Reyes v. Raycraft*, Case No. 25-1982 (6th Cir. Oct. 29, 2025).

The United States concedes that the “relevant facts in all four matters on appeal” are “similar to the relevant facts in this matter” and the only “relevant legal question” is whether the Petitioner is detained under Section 1225(b)(2)(A) or Section 1226. [DE 7 at 52]. II. DISCUSSION² A. Section 1225(b)(2) vs. Section 1226 While the relevant facts are undisputed by the parties, the United States argues Section 1225 applies to Flores-Garcia’s detention, not Section 1226.

The United States acknowledges that the Court has previously ruled on the substantive question regarding § 1225 mandatory detention, [DE 7 at 34-35], and, that the only relevant legal question is whether Flores-Garcia is “detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1225 or § 1226?” [Id. at 52].

As both parties acknowledge that the Court has previously ruled on this substantive issue, which is the only “relevant legal question,” the Court incorporates by reference its reasoning in *Edahi*, 2025 WL 3466682, at *5-*13 and *Vicen v. Lewis*, 2026 WL 541171, *2-*9 (W.D. Ky. Feb. 26,

2026), holding that Section 1226 applies to the Petitioner based on the facts set forth above. i. Related Case Law 2 Neither party asserted any jurisdiction-related arguments.

However, the Court has analyzed jurisdiction of remedies in similar circumstances, such as *Edahi v. Lewis*, 2025 WL 3466682, at *2-3 (W.D. Ky. Nov. 27, 2025) and incorporates its reasoning into this opinion. Neither party asserted any exhaustion-related arguments and no applicable statute or rule mandates exhaustion.

However, because many decisions in similar cases by district courts within the Sixth Circuit discuss this principal, the Court incorporates its analysis on exhaustion of remedies from a previous case, *Edahi*, 2025 WL 3466682, at *3, and the Court The United States incorporated brief cites to several nonbinding district courts, and one BIA decision, to support their interpretation.³ However, the Court is not persuaded by these decisions for the reasons previously explained in *Edahi*, 2025 WL 3466682, at *9–*13 and *Vicen* 2026 WL 541171, at *2–*9, incorporated here by reference. * * * For the reasons above and incorporated, *Flores-Garcia*, who has been present in the United States for approximately four years, is not “seeking admission” into the United States, a fact acknowledged in her Notice for Appearance by not marking her as an “arriving alien,” as well as her arrest pursuant to the I-200 Warrant which authority arises out of Section 1226.

Section 1226, not Section 1225(b)(2), applies to her detention. B. Lawfulness of Current Detention As stated, *Flores-Garcia* is detained under Section 1226. The United States contends that because *Flores-Garcia* is properly detained under Section 1225(b)(2), not Section 1226, and she has not been “deprived of any due process.” [DE 7 at 57]. Otherwise, the United States does not respond to *Flores-Garcia*’s alleged violation of due process.

Because the Court found that *Flores-Garcia*’s detention is guided by Section 1226, the Court must determine whether the continued detention pursuant to Section 1226 is in violation of her Due Process. The Due Process Clause extends to all persons regardless of status. *A.A.R.P. v. Trump*, 605 U.S. 91, 94 (2025). This includes non-citizens. *Id.* To determine whether a civil detention violates a detainee’s due process rights, courts apply the three-part balancing test set forth in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).

The Court must weigh: (1) the private interest that will be affected ³ None of the cases cited by the United States are controlling authority within the Sixth Circuit. Further, the BIA is neither binding, nor should be viewed as persuasive authority, on any district court. See *Loper Bright Enter.*, 603 U.S. at 413 (“courts... may not defer to an agency interpretation of the law simply because a by the official action; (2) the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards; and (3) the United States’ interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.

Id. at 335. The United States does not address the merits of her Due Process claim, but instead focuses solely on the legal argument of Section 1225(b)(2) versus Section 1226 as referenced above. 1. Private Interest It is undisputed Flores-Garcia has a significant private interest in not being detained. One of the “most elemental of liberty interests” is to be free from detention.

Hamdi v. Rumsfeld, 542 U.S. 507, 529 (2004). “Freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the very liberty that [the Due Process Clause] protects.” *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). Courts can also consider the detainee’s condition of confinement. *Martinez v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2598379, at *2 (W.D.

Tex. Sep. 8, 2025). This is to determine if the conditions are indistinguishable from criminal incarceration. Id. Flores- Garcia is being detained at Grayson County Jail. [DE 1 at 20]. Flores-Garcia previously lived in Indiana prior to her detainment. [Id. at 7]. But because of her detention in a separate state, she is away and separated from her community.

[Id.]. The detention is thus making it difficult for Flores-Garcia to participate in her community, work, and “see[] her family.” [Id. at 20]. As a result, the first Matthews factor favors Flores-Garcia’s position. 2. Risk of Error The second factor concerns the risk of the erroneous deprivation of Flores-Garcia’s liberty. A re-detention, without any individualized assessment, leads to a high risk of erroneous deprivation of an individual’s liberty interest.

Munoz Materano, 2025 WL 2630826, at *15 (holding that “re-detention without any individualized assessment” establishes a “high risk of erroneous deprivation” of a protected liberty interest). As of today, Flores-Garcia has not had a merits bond hearing, with counsel and evidence. *Munoz Materano*, 2025 WL 2630826, at *15 (holding that Due process requires at a minimum the opportunity for the petitioner to submit evidence and be heard).

Respondents have not demonstrated that Flores-Garcia is a flight risk or a danger to the community, nor is it likely they can. Flores-Garcia has no criminal history and has one unconfirmed pending civil state charge regarding a driver’s license. [DE 1 at 20].

Therefore, it would appear to the Court the only material change within the past year, with respect to Flores- Garcia, is the United States’ interpretation of Section 1225 and Section 1226. Thus, because of a high, if not already evident, risk of erroneous deprivation of Flores-Garcia’s liberty interest, the second Matthews factor favors Flores-Garcia. 3. United States’ Interest The final Matthews factor concerns the United States’ interest in the procedure, as well as any financial or administrative burdens associated with permissible alternatives.

Matthews, 424 U.S. at 335. The Court recognizes that the United States does have a strong interest in ensuring noncitizens do not harm their community and that they appear for future immigration proceedings. *Sampiao*, 2025 WL 2607924, at *12.

However, a “routine bond hearing” before an IJ presently “minimal” burdens to the United States.” *Hyppolite v. Noem*, 2025 WL 2829511, at *15 (E.D. N.Y. Oct. 6, 2025). These procedures are also already in place. *Id.* Therefore, “existing statutory and regulatory safeguards adequately serve the governmental interest in promoting public safety.” *Günaydin v. Trump*, 2025 WL 1459154, at *10 (D.

Minn. May 21, 2025). Because of that, the Court finds that the third Matthews factor also favors Flores-Garcia. Therefore, the Court finds that all three Matthews factors favor Flores-Garcia. The current detention of Flores-Garcia is in violation of the Due Process Clause and the INA. III. Remedy Numerous courts across the country have ordered the release of individuals stemming from ICE’s illegal detention.

Patel, 2025 WL 2823607, at *6; *Beltran Barrera*, 2025 WL 2690565, at *7; *Roble v. Bondi*, 2025 WL 2443453, at *5 (D. Minn. Aug. 25, 2025) (ordering petitioner’s “release from custody as a remedy for ICE’s illegal re-detention”).

The Supreme Court has also recognized that “Habeas has traditionally been a means to secure release from unlawful detention.” *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 107 (emphasis in original). This Court is releasing Flores-Garcia because of the “unlawful detention” by ICE and the United States for the reasons stated above. Flores-Garcia is not being released because she is detained pursuant to Section 1226.

But instead, the Court is ordering her release because of the United States’ illegal actions it undertook in Flores- Garcia’s detention. *Hyppolite*, 2025 WL 2829511 *16 (holding that the United States cannot “detain [Petitioner] without first conducting a hearing before an IJ” because of the unlawful detention of Petitioner).

As a result of her release stemming from the “unlawful detention” in violation of her due process rights, and further pursuant to Section 1226 and its supporting regulations, Petitioner must be provided with a bond hearing on the merits before a neutral IJ prior to any re-detention. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 1236.1(c)(8), (d)(1).

The IJ may consider the non-exhaustive list of factors set out in *Matter of Guerra* 24 I. & N. 37, 40 (BIA 2006). Courts across the country have routinely held this procedure proper. *Alonso*, 2025 WL 3083920, at *9; *Lopez-Campos*, F.Supp. 3d at 785-86; *Mboup v. Field Office Director of N.J.*, 2025 WL 3062791, at *2 (D.N.J. Nov. 3, 2025); *Espinoza*, 2025 WL 2675785, at *11; *Ramirez Clavijo*, 2025 WL 2419263, at *6; *Munoz Materano*, 2025 WL 2630826, at *20.

Flores-Garcia’s procedural due process rights are not violated by the very fact she is detained. “Rather, [Petitioner’s rights] are violated because she has been detained without a hearing that accords with due process.” *Lopez-Arevelo v. Ripa*, 2025 WL 2691828, *12 (W.D. Tex. Sep. 22, 2025) (citing to *Black v. Decker*, 103 F.4th 133, 149-150 (2d Cir. 2024)).

Therefore, “the proper remedy” is the “full process due under [Section 1226] which includes a bond hearing before an [IJ].” Maldonado, 2025 WL 2968042, at *9-10; Morales-Martinez v. Raycraft, 2025 WL 3124695, at *7 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 7, 2025) (holding that because Petitioner had been detained “without a... hearing, he is in federal custody in violation of federal law.”) Because Flores-Garcia is being detained pursuant to Section 1226, relevant regulations entitle her to a neutral bond hearing.

See 8 C.F.R. §§ 1236.1(c)(8), (d)(1). Therefore, to afford Flores-Garcia with the “full [due] process” under Section 1226, the United States must provide Flores-Garcia with a neutral bond hearing before an IJ. Maldonado, 2025 WL 2968042, at *9-10. VI. Conclusion For the reasons stated above, the United States has violated Flores-Garcia’s due process rights.

The Court GRANTS Flores-Garcia’s Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus [DE 1] and orders the following: I. The United States is directed to release Petitioner Flores-Garcia immediately because of the unlawful detention in violation of her due process rights. II.

The United States must provide her with a bond hearing before a neutral IJ pursuant to Section 1226. IH. The United States must certify compliance with the Court’s order by a filing on the docket by March 31, 2026. United States District Court March 30, 2026